tory comittion. Several hospitals have been crected at points where at present they are not needed, while the great commercial cities, like New York, Phinadelphia and Baltimore, have no hospital accommodations for sick and disabled scamen. A careful examination of these insutations has been made by Dr. Stewart, an agent of the Treasury Department, and by Dr. Billings, of the United States Army. The result of their examinations is that several hospitals have not been properly managed; that others should be closed, and that hospitals should be created at New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Measures have aircady been taken for the sale of the hospitals a: several places where they are not needed. The hospital at New Orleans is represented as unsuitable from bad location and other circumstances. The War Department is in possession of suitable hospitals at New Orleans and New York, which, I am informed, are no longer needed for the use of the army. I respectfully recommend that they be transferred to the Treasury Department.

Orleans and New York, which, I am informed, are no longer needed for the use of the army, I respectfully recommend that they be transferred to the Treasury Department.

The revenue marine system is an important and expensive branch of the customs revenue service. There are 35 vessels belonging to the department, of which I2 are sailing vessels and 24 are stramers. They vary in size from 40 to 450 tons. One hundred and seventy-three officers and 2,450 men are required to man these vessels, and their running expenses amount to about \$500,000 a year. Five of these vessels, sidewheel steamers of 450 tons burden, are lake steamers and out of commission, they are rapidly diminishing in value, while the care of them involves an annual expense of about \$70,000. The vessels now in the service have been purchased and built at various times, and, as far as 1 can ascertain, without special reference to the nature of the duit to be performed, and certainly without any matured plan. From one-half to three-fourths of the whole number are not adapted to the business. Congress recently appropriated \$500,000 for the construction of four additional vessels, and proposals were assed and buds received under the authority thus conferred upon the Secretary of the Preasury, but no contracts have yet been made. An examination of the subject has forced the conviction upon me that it is inexpedient to incur the expenditure until the department is in possession of more recurrate and combined miorantee. I shall therefore take the optimion of a touri of competent open the following points:—First, the size and character of vessels required by the nature of the service that they are to perform; secondly, whether they should be constructed of iron or wood, or of a combination of those materials. When the report of the commissioners shall have been received proposals with be issued for the construction of four vessels as authorized.

geived proposals will be issued for the construction of four vessels as authorized.

The MINT AND BRANCH MINTS.

In addition to the parent mint at Fallisdelphia six branch mints have been established at various times in different parts of the country—one at San Francisco, one at New Orieans, one at Charlotte, N. C.; one at Dahlonega, Ga.; one at Denver, Co., and one at Portiand, Oregon. Since the commencement of the war the branches at New Orieans and Dahlonega and Charlotte have been closed. An assay office, it is believed, will statisfy the necessities of the mining interests in Colorado; and for the present only a limited business will be cone at the Portland mint. Indeed, with the construction of railroads and the consequently increasing facilities for communication, I am of opinion that the business of coming will be calledy at one mint upon the Pacific and at one mint upon the Atlantic coast. Under an act of Congress passed July 23, 1800, preparations are making for the sale of the mints at charlotte and Dahlonega.

The mining and column of the precious metals is

ahionega. The mining and coining of the precious metals is The mining and coining of the precious metals is now so large a national interest that it deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. At present toere is no bureau or officer in the Treasury Department at Washington caarged specially with the management of this great interest. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a proper officer to be eatitusted with this branch of the public business, under the direction of the Sectedary of the Treasury.

The collage of the country is diminished in amount by the fact that in England and France the minit expenses are much less than with us, it would no doubt have a tendency to prevent the export of the precious metals in the form of builton if the minit charges were to be reduced or altogether abolished.

mint charges were to be reduced or altogether abolished.

CUSTOM HOUSE LEASE IN SAN PRANCISCO.

An agreement was made on the 4th day of February, 1905, between the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States and certain parties in California, leasing a lot of mad in San Fransisco known as the Custom House block for the period of twenty-five years. This lease is subject to the condition that it shall be void if Congress on or before the 18t day of January, 1870, Shalt take adverse action in reference thereto. In view of the last that the lease is for a long period of time, and being of the opinion that the government should retain control of property that may be needed for public purposes, I taink it expedient for Congress to annul the icase. This New York and of the Post Office and independent Treasury building in the city of Boston. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is of the opinion that the walls and roots of the buildings may be completed curing the next year it sunicious appropriations are furnished. The works having been undertaken, I am of opinion that it is economical to make the necessary appropriations for their speedy completion.

OUR COMMERCIAL MARINE.

may be completed during the next year if simicicial appropriations are furnished. The works having been undertaken, I am of common that it is economical to make the necessary appropriations for their special completion.

OUR COMMERCIAL MARKEN.

During the month of December the department will be prepared to submit a report upon the condition of our commercial marine. That report will show that the navigation interests of the country have not recovered from the losses sustained during the war, and that efficient measures are necessary for their restoration.

SALABUES OF OPPICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

I cannot omit to call the alienmon of congress to the madequacy of the salaries paid to onlers in the Treasury Department who exercise discretion and whose acts bind the government or affect directly its expenditures or revonues. Some of the salaries were fixed when the government was organized, others were increased recently. It is unquestionably true that persons naving equal abint/ and clothed with similar responsionity receive much larger compensation from individuals and corporations, and although many of the officers now in the public service are likely to commune, from the circumstance that their vocation mas led them aside from the ordinary channels of business, yet as an act of gustee to them and in the interest of the government I earnestly recommend an increase of their pay. Speaking generally, this increase of pay should be extended to revenue onicers in the customs service, and especially to appraisers and examiners in the appraiser's department, should the recommendation to repeat the laws granting shares of collectors, naval officers, and examiners in the appraisers department, should the recommendation to repeat the laws granting shares of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors at all the principal ports of the country. It is a piain trum that the government has no right to expect the services to patic officers be adopted, it will be necessary to increase the salaries of collectors, naval officers, Pensated.
ADDITIONAL OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT RE-

pensated.
ADDITIONAL OFFICIERS OF THE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED.

There are two changes in the organization of the
Treasury Department which I consider important.
The first change to which I refer is the creation of a
Chief Compitolier of the Treasury, who shall be authorized to control the system of accounting by the
several anditors and compitoliers, and to whom all
appeals shall be made upon questions arising in the
accounting offices of the Treasury. The creation of
this office, clothed with the powers indicated, will
give uniformity to the accounting system, and I
trust it will be in the power of the omicated, will
give uniformity to the accounting system, and I
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give uniformity to the accounting system, and I
trust it will be in the power of the original of
second change to which I call attention is, in my
opinion, even more important. At present there
are eight divisions in the Secretary's office, whose
duties are connected exclusively with the secretary of the Treasury with the secretary of the Treasury of the secretary of the treasury of
the secretary of the Treasury with a substitution of the
sense system. The number of men employed
and the field of its operations are neerly as great.
It is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to
give the various questions that attention when
is essential to the service. The outless of
superintending the collection of customs revenue are so varied, delicate and important as to
justify and require the exclusive attention of the
most competent person whose service can be
obtained. The experience of the present year in the
administration of the excise tax justifies the opinion
that the establishment of the office of Commissioner
of Customs Revenue, corresponding in powers and
position to that of Commissioner of In

peckess of the Public Debt. Including interest earned and not paid and de-ducting cash on hand, the debt of the Canted States on the first of March last was \$2,026,463,269, and was subject to the same conditions. It was \$2,485,59,750 on the first of the present month, showing a decrease

\$71,903,524. This apparent decrease of the public debt is less than the actual decrease. Considerable sums have been paid on account of war and other old claims not previously ascertained, and therefore not included in any deot statement. The account of March 1, from the necessity of the case, included only the interest accrued and not them payable; but as a matter of fact there were outstanding and overdue interest coupons, and these, several millions, have since been paid out of the ordinary revenue. Previous to March 1 no interest account had ever been kept with the several loans. Such measures as were found practicable have since been taken to ascertain the exact condition of these amounts. The bonds issued by the United States in aid of railways, amounting to \$20,263,520, being in the nature of a loan, are not included in the foregoing statement, The States of Gold and Purkenase of Bonds.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, there was an excess of receibts over expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, of \$49,483,149; of this excess \$12,923,510, as nearly as can now be ascertamed, arose previous to March 1, and the remainder, \$36,460,170, between that time and the 1st day of July. This excess of receipts was public from time to time to the purchases of five twenty bonds, and the excess of receipts lince July 1 has been used in the same manner. The purchases amounted in the agregate, on the 30th day of November, to \$75,476,800. As a large part of the excess of receipts was realized anounts of coin in Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Bailtimore for the payment of duties, the sale of gold and the purchases of bonds have been made trained in the summer and the proceeds applied to the purchase of bonds. With the exception of the sale of moderate amounts of coin in Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Bailtimore for the payment of duties, the sale of gold and the purchases of bonds have been made uniformly through the agency of the United States Treasurer in New York, and without any ex

States. In conformity with this requirement I have purchased bonds to the amount of \$20,044,500, and ossignated them as belonking to the sinking fund. These purchases are a substantial compliance with the statute. From the 4th of March last I have not feit myself aughorized or required to make any privision for the time that elapsed after the passage of the activation of the time that elapsed after the passage of the activation of the command of the co

only thus dependent upon a rival country for the performance of the business which should be in the hands of our own people, but our ability to maintain specie payments is materially diminished. If the entire foreign trade of the country, both of exports and imports, were carried on in American ships, the carbings would not be less than \$75,000,000 a year. At present the ireignis of the foreign trade in American ships do not exceed \$25,000,000. Were the trade exclusively in American hands a large part of this difference of \$47,000,000 a would be due to citizens of the United States, and payable in other countries. This amount would be thus added to our ability to pay for goods imported from those countries. If, for example, an American citizen purchase in New York a thousand barrels of flour for six thousand dollars, and export it to liverpool in an American vessel and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, and export it to liverpool in an American vessel and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, and export it to liverpool in an American vessel and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, and export it to liverpool in an American vessel and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, and export it to liverpool in an American vessel and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, and export it to liverpool in an American vessel and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, and there will england entirely inquidated, a though at the Castom House at New York there would be an apparent fallance against the country of one thousand dollars. But it, on the other hand, the thousand barries of the payment of goods bought in England will be only six thousand dollars, and there will remain an actual balance against the country of a bourself of the produces of the interior is an advantal supremacy upon the occan; and I deem it, therefore, essential to our prosperity that the shipping interest of the country be lostered, not only as a nursery for seamed, but also as an essential agency in enabling the

eagment the wealth of the country.

Objections to an immediate result of the suggestions that have made indicate my opinion in will not be wise to resume specie payments while so large a part of the interest-bearing color of the country is represented by five-twenty bonds and held by European merebants, bankers and manufacturers, Quesiloas that have been rated in regard to the nature of the objection assumed by the government in the issue of these bonds have undoubtedly deterred many persons from purchasing them as a permanent investment, and consequently they are largely held in this country and in Europe for speculative purposes, by persons who design to put them upon the market whenever the advance shall furnish a sufficient inducement, or whenever pointies of financial disturbances may create a demand for money for other parposes. It is probable that from \$7.0.00,000 to \$200,000,000 of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of these bonds are now held in Europe and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of these bonds are now held in Europe and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of these bonds are now held in Europe in 1506 at the opening of the Austrian and Prussian war would be likely to induce the return of a sufficient amount to this country for sale to embarrass business, and, in case of resumption, to cause the suspension of the banks. It is, therefore, in my judgment, essential that the large part of the five-twenty bonds to with the problem is to resume under such circumstances that the position can be maintained, not only in times of tranquillity, out since in periods of excitement and peril. Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the government bearing lippon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency. It is probable that some decrease in the volume of paper. inpon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency. It is probable that some decrease in the volume of paper. All ultimately be necessary, and I therefore respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars

in any one month. Thus will the country be brought gradually (it may be and yet without disaster) into a condition when the resumption of specie payments will be easy, if not unavoidable.

Funding the resumption of apocie payments will be easy, if not unavoidable.

Funding the Funding the proposed of the public debt of the United States, not deducting bonds and cash on hand, amounted to \$2,600,285,780. Of this amount the sum of \$357,113,288 is represented by United States notes not bearing interest. The larger part of this is needed for circulation, but the amount can be reduced from the ordinary revenue of the country if Courses shall consider it expedient to make provision for such reduction. The fractional currency in circulation was \$35,855,694 63, and there is no occasion for any legislation in reference to this item of the bublic debt. There were outstanding, also, certificates for gold deposited in the Treasury to the amount of \$30,862,940. These certificates are redeemable on presentation. These three terms amount in the aggregate to \$431,861,763; and in making provision for the public debt they are not necessary to be considered. Of the loan of January 1, 1801, the sum of \$7,022,000 is outstanding, and payable on the list of January, 1871. The loan of 1808 of \$30,000,000 is payable in 1874. The six per cent bounds, payable in 1881, amount to \$285,677,000. As the bounds known as \$318 and ten-fortes, amounting in the aggregate to \$17,224,000, are not due and cannot be paid previous to 1874 and 1881, it is unnecessary to consider them in making provision for a new loan, The five-twenty bonds, amounting the five-twenty bonds amount the sum of \$75,477,800 has been purchased since March last, and the bonds are now head of the public debt, and to this class alone, that attention should be directed. Of this amount the sum of \$25,000,000 will be due and payable previous to 1874. Should the sum of \$250,000,000 will be due and payable previous to 1874. Should the sum of \$250,000,000 be left for the mile of the pu

United States to such tax upon income from the bonds as is imposed by the laws of the United States upon income derived from other money investments.

There are two reasons, and each seems to me to be a controling reason, why the bonds of the United States should be exempt from State and local taxes. If not so exempt, the amount of taxes imposed by the local stationties will be added to the interest the government will be required to pay, and thus the national government will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities; secondly, inasmuch as the ability to borrow may under some circumstances be essential to the preservation of the government, the power should not, even in times of peace and prosperity, be qualified by any concession to the States of the right to tax the means by which the national government is maintained. The right to use its lawful powers, free of any condition, restriction or claim of another, is an essential condition of sovereignity, and the national government should never surrender or qualify its power in this particular.

In offering the new loan citizens and subjects of other governments should receive the strongest assurances that the interest and principal are to be paid in coin, according to the terms of the bonds issued, without any deduction or abatement whatsover. In order to avoid the necessity of employing agents for the negotiation of the loan I respectfully recommend that a liberal commission be allowed to subscribers, and that those who after subscribe shall be permitted to select the class of bonds in which their subscriptions respectively shall be made. I further recommend, in connection with the proposed loan, that the banks established under the act to provide a national currency be required to substitute the bonds that may be issued as security for the redemption of their bills. Should any bank be unawing to accept the new condition, provision should be made for the surrender of its charter and authority given for the organization of new banks to

and disposition of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify me in assuming that the bonds of the United States with command the highest rates in the markets of the world, we shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing taxation at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

On the 30th of June, 1585, the amount of outstanding three per cent certificates and compound interest notes convertible into three per cent certificates was \$71,004,800, on the 80th of June, 1590, the amount outstanding was \$34,901,410, showing a reduction of \$12,613,480 in that form of infebtedness. On the 1st of December, 1809, the amount outstanding was still further refuned to \$49,715,150, showing a total reduction in seventeen months of \$21,838,740. The three per cent certificates was a portion of their reserves, and thus indirectly, though not to their mill nommai value, they swell the volume of the currency. I recommend that a provision be made for the reduction which the volume of the currency. I recommend that a provision be made for the reduction of the fires per cent certificates within a reasonable time, and, as a compensating measure for the reduction in the amount of currency which would thus be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the banking capital is less than the share to which they would be entitled to an amount of extrency which would thus be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the banking capital would be supplied to the sections now in need of it, and this without any increase of the volume of circulation.

EVILS OF OUR BRESENT BANKING SYSTEM.

There are two evils in the present banking system which require remedy by prompt and efficient levislation. The first is the practice on the part of banks of allowing interest upon deposits. The effect of the practice is that moneys has a mosment's notice, and the provided provided and the country that a provided provided provi

pared with persons who borrow move,
it toorsfore respectfully recommend that a law be
passed prohibiting absolutely the payment of the
interest by banks upon deposits, and limiting also
their loans upon collaterals to an amount not exceeding ten per cent of their capital. I am satisfied,

also, that the practice of certifying checks, even when the funds are in the bank to the credit of the drawer of the check, is fraught with evil, and that it ought to be entirely prohibited.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1800.

. \$180,048,426 . 158,356,460 . 4,020,344 . 765,685 . 27,752,829 Total, exclusive of loans..... . \$870,943,747 Total, exclusive of loans......\$321,490,597 Receipts in excess of expenditures..... \$49,453,149

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, \$85,480,514 \$23,351,107 area for the \$185,009,000 . 127,000,000 . 4,000,000 . 20,000,000 Total \$286,000,000 
 Expenditures.
 \$40,000,000

 Pensions and Indians
 21,000,000

 War Department
 40,500,000

 Navy Department
 14,000,000

 Interest on the public debt
 93,750,000
 Total.....\$209, 250,000

Estimated receipts in excess of expendi-tures \$75,750,000 Estimated Receipts and Expenditures Based Upon Existing Laws, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871. 
 Total.
 \$393,400,000

 Expenditures.
 \$60,000,000

 Civil, foreign and miscellaneous.
 \$60,000,000

 Interior, Indians and pensions.
 36,000,000

 War Department.
 50,000,000

 Navy Department.
 18,000,000

 Interest on the public debt.
 127,000,000

Sagna la Grande, headquarters of the district, and were thrown into jail, jung with their faces down, because their wounds prevented them from assuming any other position. The head physician of the Charity Hospital called there to see them and declared that it was useless to treat their wounds because he was sure that they would all die, and added that if they were carried to the hospital it would only be to soil the wards. These sufferers were nine in number, and near death; but it is well understood that if any of them miraculously survive it will be to be shot.

A white man, accused of incendiary intentions, was condemned to; be shot to death by a drumhead court martial, which, in this country, is merely the diction of any commander. The plan of the negroes is supposed to have been to rise on Christmas eve, kill the whites and join the insurgents.

At Santiago de Cuba a landing of arms at Mayari is still spoken of, and the hewspapers for the first time make mention of Lour Marcano, and say that Generals Jordan and Joucep Marmol are marching upon Gibara. It will be remembered that Loui Marcano was reported by the Spaniaris to have been assassinated by his own men, but the story was universally disbelieved.

A special despatch has been received from General Cavada, dated the 15th of November, near Trinidad.

We have reliable laformation from the Trinidad

rai Cayada, dated the 15th of November, near Trindad.

We have reliable information from the Trindad district that the Spaniards were repulsed with heavy loss in a formidable attack made on the rebel position at Mecazus, and subsequently a heavy column of troops was routed at Aquada del Santo, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Trindad, and pursued by a portion of the patriot forces up to the very subures of the city. These attacks took place on the lith and 15th of November.

The Spaniards Defented Near Trinidad-The

Cubans Follow the Retreating Soldiers Up to the Suburbs of the City.

An official despatch has been received in this city from General Cavada, the Cuban general Commanding the Trinidad district, dated the 16th of Sovember near Trinidad, of which the following is the sub-..... a sae following is the sub

The Spanish troops have been repulsed with heav, loss in a formidable astack made on the rebel posi-tions at Macagua. Subsequently a heavy column of troops was routed at Aguada del Santo, a small place in the vicinity of the city of Trinidad. The Spaniards were pursued by a portion of the patriot forces up to the very suburbs of the city. These en gagements took place on the 11th and 13th of No

## THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Surrender of Samuel T. Blatchford-He is Refensed Under Ten Thousand Dollars Ball.
Out of sight out of mind. The surrender of
Samuel T. Biatchford, charged with complicity in
the Custom House frauds, created some interest, the Custom House frauds, created some interest, inasmuch as it was generally supposed that the alleged delinquent had made an extended trip, the precise date of his return not being a matter of certainty. The excitement caused by the recent developments concerning the defalcations was beginning to fing generally the appears that Colonel whittey proceeded to Montreal during last week, and having discovered the hotel at which Mr. Blatchford upon the scene has again roused the curlosity of the public. It appears that Colonel whittey proceeded to Montreal during last week, and having discovered the hotel at which Mr. Blatchford was staying, informed him on Saturday last that he had instructions to institute proceedings for his extradition to the United States. After some discussion, whitley, expressing a hope that he would render that course unnecessary by accompanying him to this city. Mr. Blatchford agreeably acceded to his request and at once came to New York.

Shortly before elevon o'clock resterday morning the defendant, accompanied by Mr. Sedgwick, his counsel, and Colonel Whitley, entered Commissioner Osoorn's office for the purpose of suriendering himself and in order that the charge might be formally

preferred against him. The specific charge is that he signed certain checks and vouchers cartifying the correctness of imaginary claims, and the defai-cations are said to amount to over \$1,000,000. Although somewhat nervous Mr. Biatchford was very easy in his manner, and after some conversation he was held under ball in the sum of \$10,000 to await sxamination on Saturday next.

DINNER OF THE ST. MICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The Exclusive Kulckerbockers in Their 'Ayuciente Glorye.''
A snow storm inaugurated the festival of St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus, last night. The sons of that Knickerbocker sains assembled in reindeer skins, snow shoes and holiday fixins', at the St. James' Hotel, at six o'clock. Benjamin H. Field had been elected President, and duly inaugurated with the cocked hat of Petrus Stuyvesant and the big badge. After a short delay, marshalled by the gallant secretary of the stewards, Colonel John Fowier, Jr.—and also on the staff of General Shaier—the President headed the Santa Claus procession and proalso on the staff of General Shaier—the President headed the Santa Claus procession and proceeded to the cosey dining hall of the hotel. The invariable Knickerbocker attendants stood at the door, in orange coats, scarlet vests, knee breeches and silver buckled shoes. But the sons of Erin did duty with the platters. Grace was asked by the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, when the company fell to and attacked the viands of 1869 with the spirit and hunger of 1810, when Hendrik Hudson first "came to town." The tables were decorated with Knickerbocker ornaments, including the usual rooster and weathercock. The Henald reporter being obliged to roost up the chimney, Santa Claus style—because the sons of old St. Nick object to "chiels takin' notes"—it is impossible to give very particular descriptions. The dining hall was uniquely and appropriately decorated and the bill of fare and toast list were printed on orange paper, with a vignette of the old Knickerbocker.

The cloth having been removed the President announced the toasts as follows:—
"Santa Claus. The Saint whose coming, like that

The cloth having been removed the President announced the toasts as follows:

"Santa Claus. The Saint whose coming, like that of Christmas, is always halled with joy," Music, "Mynheer Van Donck." Responded to by President Field.

"The President of the United States." Music, "The President's March."

"The Governor's Ma.ch." The President read a letter from Governor Hoffman.

"The City of New York. Dutch in Infancy; English in Youth; American in Manhood—the three great elements of her prosperity." Music, "Home, Sweet Home." Responded to by Mayor Hall as follows:

I believe it is in accordance with old Knickerbooker custom that the Mayor should be in such a house as this and on such an occasion. The Irst Oity Hall was changed from a tavern, and it is chronicled in "Valentine's Municipal History of Town Magistrates," that "they enjoyed the title of my lord' and an elevated place on all ceremonious occasions. On Sundays they occupied a separate place in church, their state cushions being carried by the beliringer from the City Hail and placed in the pew." The title of "my lord' is happily obsolete ever since the days when

Lord Howe he came in,
And lord how he went out!

But the e-evated places on the ceremonious occasions survive: I am, however, sorry there is no

Civil, foreign and Expenditures.

50,000,000 Nary Department.

50,000 Nary Department.

50,000,000 Nary Department.

50,000,000 Nary Department.

50,000 Nary Departmen

rulers—"Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good," The Rev. Mr. Vesey's fame survives to our day, not only in the records of the church, but in the street by the side of St. Paul's, which was named after him.

After the sermon they all went to the City Hall, and a contest ensued between the two adds, and even from the church door to the City Hall, there had been great disorder. All in the good old times 165 years ago. At the Hall were writs of mandamus issued by the judges of the Supreme Court awaiting the Mayor. The judges were, or course, very heavely noused for doing what they conscientionsly cit. I believe such things are not done now. The writs of mandamus to the Mayor commanded him not to swear in some of the aldermen. I ham not going to detain you with the merits and demerits of the case. It is sufficient to say there was a great contest, and there was a kind of riot. The chronicler says that a general conduct impended. So the Mayor dissolved the meeting. Then the chroniclers go on to say that as all the Leisorian party remsed to be sworn in by the Mayor; so he refused to sit with them in life Common Council. As there could not be a legal soratiny of the disputed elections, except by order of the Common Council, it was apparent that the city would be without a government unless some other measures were taken. So pretty much as now is the fassition for the beara of canvassers to be appointed, two from eags side, four scrutinizers were named. The Leisbran imspectors declined to be allegal. This was in the good old times, one hundred and sixty-eight years ago. Similar cliarges have been made from that day to this, and will continue to be made, I suppose, till time and elections shall be no more. Then there was another row in the Common Council. Some of the persons scrutinized out declined to be left out, and a couple of months passed before the Supreme Court could cut the gordina knot by diplomatically dividing the Aldermen between the two parties, and as the Mayor and Recorder represented both sid

the New England Society.

The Pope recently visited the tobacco manufactory and was presented by the manager with several thousands of the best cigars. The Holy Father is a great smoker, invariably taking a cigar after every meal. The Catholic world, though it includes nearly all the smoking nations, never considers that cigars can be wanted at the Vatican, and consequently these requisites make a poor show in the stream of presents which has poured in upon the Pope. The Holy Pather walked the whole way to the manufactory, which is in the Trasteveré, and was in excellent spirits. Being logid that a great part of the work was done by the girls of the Trastevere, who are more cfight? Set for their good looks than good character, be exclaimed, "Conduct me. then, to these sety Late of Gos."

## HOME FOR THE ELECTION.

The Convict Wesley Allen, of That Ilk, Becapes from Auburn Prison—How the Escap Was Effected—The Prince of "Repeaters

Home Again. Envy, malice and all uncharitableness largely enter into every contested election held on the Island of Manhattan, and crimination and recrimination are indulged in to a surprising extent; crimination are indulged in to a surprising extent; hence it is that the proposterous story is afloat among the people that very many of the distinguished gentiemen, who at sundown to-day will celebrate; their victory over law and order in friendly gin mills, and lay their plans for picking and stealing in the offices to which they are "elected," can neither read nor write. But not even the most bitter antagonists of the 'choice of the people" can say, of certain candidates at least, that they are totally ignorant ofgoography. Are they not intimately acquainted with the village of Sing Sing and its hospitable stone palace, and is not Auburn familiar ground?

familiar ground? To the latter gentleman this column will be resting reading in the small hours of the day when tired nature calls aloud for rest and the business of repeating is temporarily suspended. Interesting for two reasons:—First, because the scene of the adven-tures of the beloved Eighth warder herein described will recall touching memories of the past and because the fact of the said Eighth warder being present in the flesh and clothed in his right mind and a suit of broadcloth in their mids, may seriously affect the fortunes of the day.

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To those also who do not care or dare to interfere in politics and who pay their taxes, moan and do nothing; who, when the taxes are doubled, tripled and quadrupied, hint at possible vigilance committees, pay up, moan again, and yet do nothing; who permit thieves, loafers and scoundrets of every stripe to do their voting, and often to rule over them, the information here given will be interesting. Many will be more watchful when they go esting. Many will be more watchful when they go out at night, and will see to their doors and windo before they retire to rest. The police, toe, will learn

a wrinkle.

The important fact, then, for which the foregoing remarks will have prepared the reader is just this:-That Wesley Allen-of the cheerful family of the Allens of the Eighth ward-who, for having indis-Allens of the Eighth ward—who, for having indiscreetly opened oursiness in a part of the State beyond the jurisdiction of Jerferson Market, was tried for burgiary on the 16th day of November, 1869, in Brooklyn, and sentenced by Judge Troy to four years and seven m 1ths' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., took an affectionate larewell of his companions on hast Wednesday evening, and, in company of a number of friends, arrived in new York in due time and in the best of health and spirits. He was seen on the streets on Saturday.

His learned brotucr, the Hon, Theo, Allen, proprietor of the St. Bernard House, candidate for aiderman on the Democratic Union tickst, may, therefore, induge in the pleasures of hope all day; for when the poils close he will be a City Father—or Wesley Allen will know the reason why.

Mr. Wesley Allen does not go by his own name always, but, the many other distinguished people when abroad, travels incognito. He was introduced to Judge Troy as Charles Langley, and that name adorned the books of the Auburn escapilishmont.

When he had learned all that was to be learned in Auburn Penitennary and familiarized himself with every object of interest there, ne remarked one day to James Mitchell, a boon companion and fellow prisoner:—

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Auburn Pentientary and familiarized himself with every object of interest there, he remarked one day to James Mitchell, a boon companion and fellow prisoner:—

"Jim, li's near election time in New York, and Theo, is running for Alderman. I think I'il go. Besties, I told the boys I would not be in the country for more than a year."

Jim was not astonished, but delivered himself of a deep grout of satisfaction and winked with profound meaning. Jim knew his man and Wesley knew him. A few words of explanation followed, and then the vigilant keepers observed them quarrelling and separated them.

CONSOLING VISITORS.

Two days after this incident a number of visitors arrived and were snown through the prison. Some of them noticed the tail, slender, one-eyed, but genicel looking Mr. Wesley Allen, and spoke to him gently of a place where oakum picking was unknown and where people wore the same stripes on each leg of their breeches, when they though preper to wear them at all, and himed at the necessity of casting aside the vanities of this wicked world. Others took the grim and morose Mitchell in hand and poured consolation into his capacious ear. At least the visitors seemed to be so engaged. The wardans looked on and smiled at the simplicity of the visitors. But the visitors were not so very innocent: for several respectable burguers of the town overheard them some time after, when they were refreshing the inward visitor in a tager beer salond on Main street, declare, each and all of them, that "By — Wesley would be out in time for the election?" The burghers knew not Wesley and the remark passed unnoticed.

THE PREPARATION FOR ESCAPE.

The clock in the steeple of Auburn church was striking the hour of twelve on Wednesday night, when a carriage containing four men, and driven by a person who was of the party, rastied past the sleepy watchman, on post in thain street, and turned off into a by road not are from the Pentlentiary. At the same moment Wesley Allen crept from his bed, and taking out of his pocket a small ple

cap he put in its usual place, and tent his boots conspictously in view. So far so good.

CRITICAL RELATIONS.

Then Mr. Wesley drew a long, glistening knife from his jacket pocket, and, placing it in his mouth, moved to the door of the cell. The warder was still deep in his newspaper. For a moment the outsiew considered the propriety of despatching the "constant reader" of the journal, but for a moment only. Time was precious and everything depended upon instant action. Dexteroasly he fingered the lock of the door, swiftly did he turn the key. But slienty not a sound disturbed the silence of the corridor, Out went bis head for a final peep, and quickly did it go in again. The one eye in Mr. Wesly's head detected another watchful eye lower down peeping out just as he was beeping. A moment's reflection, however, convinced him that he was alarmed without cause. The other eye was one of the windows to the luminous mind of Jim Mitchell. As little mice run noiselessly across a sanded floor in nocturnal raids out ran the brother of the Hon. Theodore Alien and the admiring Jom; and silently they locked the door behind them. Had the warder been weak enough at that moment to express his satisfaction with ms literary repast, by even the faintest sneeze, the Pentientiary would know him no more. But he was perfectly immovable.

The confederates looked at one another inquiringly and then glanced at the colls. The question was asked by Jim with a twicen of the mouth, and by Wesley with a shring of the snoulders, "Shall we let all the fellows out and take them to vote in the Eighth ward."

A RUSE DE GUERRE.

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They had passed behind the warden, and were getting near the first door, when Wesley recollected that perhaps his key might not fit. Here was a dificulty to be overcome. But the genius which enabled him to smap his ingers at judges and juries—in New York—was equal to the occasion. Raising himself from his crogaching position Wesley took a small pebble fight that the small pebble fight had been added floor and flung it to the other adde of the corridor. The warden started up and walked smartly to the place from whence the noise of the falling pebble had proceeded, and in doing so turged an angle of the corridor wall. This was the opportunity required. Wesley and Jim whise quickly to the floor.

Int, tranks to the general value was a beautiful them, and thanks to two women who were there a week before and took away such good impressions of the place—in wax.

Familiar with every turn and twist in their way out, the convicts were able to open the doors and nan on duty. But it look long it has they thought it would, for four was striking from the soit-toned belie of Auburn when at len, it they reached the outside of the Penicentary and received the warm congratuisations of their confederates from New York, who were wairing patiently with the carriage.

What I wes! you out agm', ehr Well, I'm a son of a —i''

York, who were waiting patiently with the carriage. What! Wes! you out agm?, eh? Wes!, Pm a son of a ——!! Wes!, Pm a son of a ——!! Wes!, Pm a son of a pill on the back and say, affectionately and admiringly:—
"Say! You'rea son of a ——! What!" And so the hours were beguled with mutual compilments and compraturations of a which Jim Micchell was not forgotien), while the carriage rattled on loward a distant railroan station, which was reached in due time. Of course the New York friends of Mr. Alien did not go to Auburn unprovided with money and necessaries; and so it was that Wesley and Mitchell found themselves on Friday morning in the New Dominion and in irreproachable broadcloth and with a handfin of green paper bearing the ornamental signature of Trensurer Spinner. It is only twenty hours' ride from where Messra. Wesley Allen, James, Mitchell and their political friends sat down to dinner on Friday to the blessed Eighthward of New York, and they all knew it. Far into the night the noise of singing and laughter, mixed with strange oaths, proceeded from that wayside tavern, and sainted the cars of belated Kanneks tramping homeward through the snow. At eight in the morning the same shivering Kanneks on their way to work saw six men steal out from the same tavern and take the road toward the railroad station. On Saturday morning a strong gang from the Eighth ward met them on their arrival in New York, and then all hands went vigorously to work at repeating.